

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Lien Law.

We publish elsewhere the new Lien Law passed at the recent session of the Legislature. Its very general importance justifies us in its early publication and in directing special attention thereto.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will meet in Wilmington on Friday the 22d instant at 10 A. M. Mr. L. A. Hart will please provide a place for the meeting. The gentlemen who were present at the former Convention will be happy to have the co-operation of all other citizens of the State and of South Carolina who are, by character, entitled to membership in an honorary Association.

WALTER L. STEELE,
President pro tem.
Rockingham, April 2, 1870.

Connecticut.

We have the cheering intelligence that the Democrats have carried Connecticut. President GRANT carried the State in 1868 by three thousand majority, and last April the Republican majority was from four hundred to twenty-five hundred. Now, ENGLISH is not only elected Governor, but the Democrats appear to have carried the Senate, and almost overcome the majority in the House.

This election is important as showing the waning popularity of the Administration, and as condemning the course of Congress. We look for the example set by Connecticut to be followed by many of the Middle and Western States. The National Democratic party still lives.

Conservative Address.

So far the Address issued by the Conservative members of the Legislature has met the approval of every anti-Radical paper in the State, and the Radical press have found nothing in it to condemn. From one end of the State to the other it will form the rallying point of the coming campaign. Whatever differences as to policy there may have been among the Conservative papers the Address will reconcile, and it will unite one and all into a hearty and enthusiastic support of the principles and policy therein laid down.

The admission of the State into the Union, without disfranchising its citizens and the incorporation of the Fifteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States settle the leading national issues which have divided parties in North Carolina since the war. Universal amnesty and eligibility to office are the only questions yet open resulting from the late conflict between the sections. We trust that these are in a fair way for honorable and equitable adjustment. But we have arrived at this settlement at severe cost to North Carolina. Under the influence of the civil and political revolution through which we have passed, changes have been made in our fundamental law not demanded by the times and unsuited to our condition. Some have been forwarded by a mistaken effort to better our system of laws, but most have been promoted by prejudice, hatred, corruption and ignorance.

Reformation in our State government, therefore, demands the attention of our people, and upon this platform alone should we join the issue with our opponents. Retrenchment in our expenses—wisdom and justice in the levying of taxes, and economy and honesty in their collection and disbursement—capacity and integrity in public office, these should form the connecting links which bind together the true citizens of the State in a solid phalanx. Under this banner we should give battle, and by these signs should we conquer.

It is to such subjects this Address directs the attention of the people of the State. It lays down a platform upon which every opponent of Radicalism can stand without sacrifice of principle or feeling. In ignoring all past issues and directing attention to present evils the authors of the Address displayed a lively appreciation of the true condition of the State and a practical statesmanship which does them credit. Unavailing spectators of those scenes, which have brought disgrace and ruin upon the State, and official associates of the actors therein, the Conservatives of the Legislature have given to the people of North Carolina the benefit of their advice that they may avoid a repetition of those scenes and may defeat the return of the actors. Under the banner which they have unfurled, and led on by the importance of the issues, victory is certain—the more certain because defeat will be fatal.

Upon the threshold of the contest soon to be inaugurated we pledge ourselves to be governed by the platform laid down in this Address, and should the colored people of the State still hold themselves aloof from their real friends and vote unitedly against them, under the influences of prejudice and ignorance, we shall nevertheless respect the privileges which the law confers upon them and shall continue to advocate their moral and intellectual elevation. The victory in store for the Conservatives, even though obtained without the aid of the colored voter, will not be used to their prejudice—we trust it will contribute to their benefit as men and as citizens.

Disorders in Robeson and Alamance.

In speaking of the disorders in Robeson county, the Raleigh Standard says that "if the Governor is required to move to extremes, we shall hold that paper (Wilmington Journal) to account for its suggestions that troops be sent to Robeson. Meanwhile we advise the JOURNAL to assist Judge Russell and the civil authorities in disentangling disorders of all kinds, and to uphold the Executive arm of the Government in its attempts to crush out all organizations of robbers, assassins and outlaws."

The Wilmington Journal cannot possibly be held responsible in any event for the official or personal actions of the Governor. We have directed attention to the difference of his treatment of the disorders in Alamance and Robeson to prove that we have so frequently charged, that he is influenced by partisan zeal, and not by truth and justice and for the best interests of the State. One of these counties has declared to be in insurrection, and has had a garrisoned by Federal troops, and has asked a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. In the other the Governor does not seem to be aware that any disorders have occurred. In Alamance men have been punished and executed in retaliation for heinous crimes committed; in the other men have been murdered and property destroyed by outlaws in wanton malice and for plunder. The guilty victims in the one and the fiendish murderers in the other are the political friends of the Governor. He waits until the passions and the fears of good men drive them into a violation of law in Alamance before he acts, and probably he is waiting for the same crisis in Robeson. In both cases he is acting for the interests of party and in neither behalf of law nor order nor the protection of citizens.

In Alamance the Sheriff says there is no resistance to the execution of the laws; no violence against the civil officers, no difficulty in arresting accused persons. In Robeson the Sheriff says that it is impossible for him to execute the laws, and that arrests of the known criminals will be attended with difficulty and danger. Yet for political purposes the Conservative people of Alamance are denounced in the Halls of Congress, in the Radical press of the country, and through them the good name of the people of North Carolina is vilified, while the band of outlaws in Robeson, for the same reason, is protected by the guilty silence of the Governor.

The JOURNAL has done much to uphold Judge RUSSELL and the civil authorities in disentangling disorders, and we may add in detecting thieves. We have suggested to Governor HOLDEN the propriety of transferring Judge RUSSELL, in connection with the names of other Judges, to the Alamance circuit in order that Loyal Leaguers might be made to feel that they would not have judicial protection from punishment for their crimes. This was the peaceful mode by which we believe the murders and rapes and arsons could be checked, and that white and black citizens, Conservatives and Republicans, would be made to respect the law and its executors. We are safe in making the assertion that where laws have been violated to any extent by the better class of citizens through organizations, while the rich are the principal beneficiaries of a government which is ever boasting of republicanism and equal rights. Commissioner Wells, though a republican and protective tariff man, has pretty satisfactorily established this point, which is also impressively set forth in the speech of Mr. Stone.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Republicans of New Hanover county was held in the City Hall Monday for the purpose of reorganization. The Convention was composed of delegates from the several townships, and constituted the Committee for the county. It was chiefly unimportant except as it indirectly effected the complexion of the Nominating Convention to be held hereafter, and the nominations also. The business which it took them all day to transact could easily have been accomplished in an hour; but there were the usual disorderly scenes which attend these motley gatherings and a prodigal waste of time, wordy nothing and amusing speeches where every man who could talk was desirous of figuring.

The Convention opened with L. E. Rice in the Chair and G. M. Arnold Secretary. The first real shot was fired by Gizzard French, who commenced on the "tickle me and I'll tickle you plan" with Geo. Price. He landed Price and recommended him as permanent Chairman of the present Committee about to be organized; said he and Price had differed heretofore, but these differences had all been healed, and that Price's course was introduced into the prison by a low white woman, who was criminally admitted to see these negro prisoners in jail that night, and who had the anger concealed about her person.

THREE PRISONERS BREAK JAIL IN LUMBERTON.—On Saturday night last three of the four prisoners confined in the Robeson county jail at Lumberton succeeded in making their escape. One of these is the rascal "Shoemaker John," implicated in the robberies being practiced by the outlaw gang who are responsible for the reign of terror in Robeson. The jail is a simple, insecure wooden building, and the prisoners succeeded in making their escape by boring out a hole large enough for a man to crawl through in the side of the jail with an auger. This tool was introduced into the prison by a low white woman, who was criminally admitted to see these negro prisoners in jail that night, and who had the anger concealed about her person.

THE ROBESON COUNTY PRISONERS

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—We are informed by the Clerks at the Treasury Department that the following Sheriffs have settled since the 28th day of March, and received receipts in full for all tax due by them, for state, special and educational purposes, to wit: J. W. Schenck, of New Hanover for \$55,004.55; T. W. Patterson of Rockingham, for \$19,105.74; G. J. Williams, of Chatham, for \$19,933.24; J. A. Reid, of Halifax, for \$22,699.06; J. C. Griffith, of Caswell, for \$12,436.45; and Geo. Credle, Tax-Collector of Hyde, for \$5,847.00.

The Sheriffs of the following counties are yet to settle with the Auditor, to wit: the Sheriffs of Craven, Buncombe, Davie, Harnett, Pitt, Wake and Warren.

The Sheriffs of the following counties are yet to settle with the Public Treasurer, to wit: the Sheriffs of Bladen, Buncombe, Craven, Davie, Harnett, Jackson, Pitt, Wake, Warren and Watauga.—Raleigh Standard.

Subterranean Lakes.

In connection with a notice of the subterranean pond supposed to exist at Worcester, Mass., the Lawrence American makes the annexed statement:

"In Stockton, Cal., and immediately around it, an abundant supply of good water can be had anywhere by boring down a dozen feet with a common auger with a long handle. Picnic parties carry a pump and stand, lead pipe, and an auger, as a part of the required articles for the day. But a very short time is expended in obtaining water. The fire reservoirs have no bottoms and require no filling, the water coming in freely as soon as they are dug. It was necessary to change the place of burial first selected in the lower the winter penetrating the graves and partially filling them. Yet there is no healthier place than that locality in that or any other State. An artesian well was sunk 1,200 feet in 1855, and ever since has thrown up a solid column of water ten feet above the surface of the ground. Some thirty or forty miles from Stockton there is a large tract called floodland which moves on the surface, probably a lake, several hundred feet at times. Hundreds of cattle graze upon it with perfect safety. It is supposed to have been formed much as the Worcester land. There are several pieces of such ground in different countries of Europe."

Blackened Teeth from Tea.

We were lately consulted by a lady on account of discoloration of her teeth which she supposed might be owing to some pills that we had prescribed for her. On investigation, the effect was traced to the tea used at the boarding house, which was kept from day to day in a tin vessel and heated up at meal times with the addition of a fresh supply of the material. The tea having worn off, left a surface of iron, and the infusion in cooling acted chemically on the iron, making a tannate or gallate of iron. The boards have been regaling themselves on ink, Pac. Med. and Surgical Journal.

Federal Bayonet.

It is reported to-day that the Judiciary will be further degraded by the direct interposition of the Government in favor of the infamous decision of Judge UNDERWOOD in the Richmond imbroglio. The power of the Government will be brought to bear directly against Governor Walker and his new appointees.—Washington letter—Baltimore Gazette.

enable the American manufacturer to add the amount of the duty to the price of the article. How widely a protective tariff violates the republican principle of the greatest good to the greatest number may be seen at a glance in the following lucid and succinct statement. The whole number of persons engaged in active industries in the United States are distributed as follows: Agriculturalists, 6,435,000; unskilled laborers, domestic servants and all distributors, 4,705,000; skilled mechanics, 2,000,000; manufacturers of cotton, 125,000; manufacturers of woolens, 90,000; manufacturers of iron, 115,000; manufacturers of boots and shoes, 170,333; manufacturers of paper, 25,000; fisheries and all other industries and pursuits, 194,667. Total number of persons engaged in active industry in the United States, 12,870,000.

Of this number three hundred and thirty are employed in the "protected" industries of iron, cotton and woolen manufacture, while more than ten millions of working people depend for their daily bread upon the cultivation of the soil. They work early and late, in rain and sunshine, to wrest from the earth an ever uncertain and sometimes a bare and hard living. To these people the great necessities of life next to food are cotton, woolen and iron; and yet this class of people are taxed upon every yard of cotton and woolen worn by them, and upon every plow, hoe and chain used by them, in some cases one hundred per cent, for the benefit of the one remaining twentieth. Can injustice be more flagrant? And yet the great West, who alone has by force of her numbers the power to remedy this state of things, bends to the dictates of New England, and sees herself, by nature rich and luxuriant, taxed to ruin to translate her revenue to the East.

Mr. Stone next examines the special bill now before Congress, and shows that it contains almost all the elements of injustice that any tariff bill ever did contain. The poor and laboring classes are made by the tariff policy to bear the chief burthen, while the rich are the principal beneficiaries, while the rich are the principal beneficiaries of a government which is ever boasting of republicanism and equal rights. Commissioner Wells, though a republican and protective tariff man, has pretty satisfactorily established this point, which is also impressively set forth in the speech of Mr. Stone.

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those who went South in quest of office, or power or plunder of some kind, and who have lost nothing stand in the way of their greed or ambition.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKS.—As successful workers in iron for practical and useful purposes, the firm of Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, are the first upon the American Continent, and their work compares favorably with the finest skill of the old world. Their employes are the two-tenths of whom have served their apprenticeship under Robert Wood, the Senior Partner, who, for twenty-five years, has given his special attention to the production of goods and who, up to his death, was the sole designer. They cast a business having no rival in this country, and but few in Europe. They cast an unlimited variety of designs, including lions, dogs, and a variety of ornamental furniture, ornamental forms and statuary of water-pipe, farms, fountains, and statues of distinguished persons, life-size and colossal. The colossal statue of Henry Clay, cast by this Company, and at a cost of \$10,000, is the most celebrated statue of English origin, and is the second largest in the world.

They cast a variety of ornamental iron goods, including railings, gates, fence posts, door and window guards, chair frames, etc., which are very beautiful and artistic, and are made to order. Those who may desire this class of goods should at once address Robert Wood & Co., 115 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, for catalogues and prices. These goods are made to order and require a month for delivery. The cost of the materials is \$10,000.

They also manufacture new and improved styles of iron racks, mangers, stable fixtures, stall dividers, etc., which are very beautiful and artistic, and are made to order. Those who may desire this class of goods should at once address Robert Wood & Co., 115 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, for catalogues and prices. These goods are made to order and require a month for delivery. The cost of the materials is \$10,000.

Summer was next visited, and among other things said: "The discrimination in our schools on account of color must be abolished. All schools must be open to all without distinction of color."

Secretary BOUTWELL.—The negroes of the city turned out last evening to serenade the second Washington as a compliment for his share in the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. John W. Forney beslavered Ulysses with praise on behalf of his black friends, and the great man responded with the well known classical quotation of "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking" and "thank ye," whereupon he concluded, and the hall rang with the applause of the delighted negroes. Such eloquence is seldom listened to, and to cover the fluster into which the President was thrown by his great effort at oratory, the band struck up "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," when the President recovered himself somewhat and tried to look at ease and unconcerned. Colfax being called for smiled over his rejoicing and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" the black clouds passed from out the portals of the White House, leaving Ulysses, their dear friend, to the solution of how the dence he could have mentioned in his message, on the Fifteenth Amendment, that there are 4,000,000 black voters, when there are only 800,000. Grant's arithmetic must have been out the evening before he gave the figures to him.

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Cotton Culture.

Editors Reconstructed Farmer:

Young and Bob Gunn, were hung in Hillsborough on Friday, for the murder of Martin V. Blalock, a young white man, on Christmas night last. Young made a full confession of the deed before his death. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the execution:

Though it was publicly known that the execution would take place in the jail, hidden from view, yet a large crowd assembled to witness it. At one P. M. the jail door was besieged by the mass, eager to gain admission; but this the Sheriff sternly refused, and the mob became still more persistent. The windows both in front and rear of the jail were also thronged, and most violent tussles for eligible places to obtain a look through the bars ensued. Those whose professional business required their presence in the jail were excluded by the mob, which kept up a deafening roar and yelling and hooting that were disgraceful.

About half-past one o'clock P. M. the condemned were conducted from their dungeon, with ropes and black caps attached to their necks. Young walked firmly down the flight of steps, but Gunn, who was exceedingly feeble, had to be assisted by two negro attendants. They both ascended the scaffold and took seats in chairs, when a very impressive prayer was made by a clergyman, both the condemned men joining with him. This being ended, a series of cross-examinations as to the murder was commenced by parties around the trap-door. Young, whose eyes were half closed, seemed to be engaged in prayer, and judging from the evasive replies he made to questions propounded, his mind was evidently wandering. As the fatal hour neared, both the wretched men began a wild, incoherent half-song, half-prayer, peculiar to negroes, and they steadily kept this up to the latest moment, refusing to be interrupted by Mr. Atley, father of the murdered man, who desired to ask them some questions.

To Wake County, N. C.

In response to the first enquiry of our correspondent, we must confess we do not know how many acres could be cultivated by one man under such circumstances, as we are of the few farmers that never did plant as much per acre as our neighbors. For instance, we have for every three rows four miles, which we think is economy, as we can at all times, under the most unfavorable seasons, catch up when beginning.

One good plowman with a good mule might plow successfully forty acres with ordinary seasons, while under good seasons he might plow more. Four acres producing five barrels per acre, would be ample sufficiency to feed plowman and mule.

He desires to know what advantage can be derived from "baring off," as the cotton planters sow it in a narrow streak. There is none, and never was any advantage to be gained when the seed was sown by hand, unless the cotton was neglected so long as to get so grassy that it became necessary to cut off a part of the plant to cover it up on the middle.

In 1857 and 58 we used the cultivator with good success on our cotton farms. We plowed up and down in each row, which flushed the ground all over, furnishing a sufficient of dirt for the young plant. Then there was no advantage to be gained when the seed was sown by hand, unless the cotton was neglected so long as to get so grassy that it became necessary to cut off a part of the plant to cover it up on the middle.

At P. M., the Sheriff ascended the scaffold and read the death sentence of both, which could scarcely be heard between the prayers and supplications of the condemned within and the din and tumult of the without. This ceremony concluded, the men were attached to the rings in the ceiling beams. The legs of both were pinioned at the ankles, and black caps were put over the forehead, obscuring vision to all earthly things. At five minutes past two the drop fell and the murderers were struggling violently in the air. Neither of the nooses was properly adjusted, and the hangman's knot, when the ropes reached their utmost tension, slipped to the back of the necks of both. Young fell only about a foot, and as he swung to and fro his limbs were convulsively drawn up and his struggles were fearful. Gunn fell nearly two feet, and in consequence of his enfeebled condition his sufferings were not so intense as Young's. After a few spasmodic kicks his struggle ceased, and his soul was in the presence of his Maker. Young continued to jerk convulsively for a number of minutes, perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

The execution was a badly bungled affair from beginning to end, and showed the necessity of having an experienced hangman in such cases. The tortures of the wretches were terrible, which might have been avoided if a proper scaffold had been erected and a hangman employed who knew how to do his work. After hanging nearly forty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins already prepared for them.

On the 20th page of the *Reconstructed Farmer*, you will see our views on the cultivation of cotton. We wish it understood that the proper way to cultivate a crop of cotton easily, is to plow to keep the grass from coming, and not allow it to come, and then destroy it.

As well as we recollect in 1859, we had a long spell of rainy weather in May, and as we had a good supply of mules, we held off as usual for the land to get in good order, and the result was we had a full crop of young grass.

That year, cultivators taught us they would not do to kill grass.—*Reconstructed Farmer.*

STATE NEWS.

The dwelling of Mr. Robert Shaw, near Gaston, Halifax county, was burned down on Wednesday night last, the entire contents being also destroyed.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We learn, says the Fayetteville Eagle, the dwelling, smokehouse and kitchen of David G. McDuffie, four miles west of town, with all his provisions, furniture, &c., were burned yesterday. No insurance. This is a severe loss on one of our best citizens. We have not learned the name or cause of the fire.

We saw two Northern gentlemen in this city last week who were looking out for a large body of land on which to locate a colony of Northern people. They have in that vicinity soon had their grapping irons upon them, and are busily engaged in cutting away his blubber, from which they expect to obtain about forty barrels of oil. What other products may be obtained has not transpired.—*Newbern Times.*

SOMEWHAT SETTLED AGAIN.—During the last two years an immense quantity of the land throughout this section of the country has been forced upon the market. This was attributable to a great extent to the disasters attendant upon the failure of the 21st ult. The loss is about \$2,000. It was the largest, best and most convenient in the county. This is evidently the work of enclosures, says the *Vindictive*, and is only a part of the programme inaugurated by the powers that be in Raleigh to serve as a pretext for the suspension of the *Habemus Corpus* and to call out troops, in order that the Radicals may carry the election in August next by intimidation, fraud and villainy, as they have carried the last.

We presume the Radicals will charge this devilmoment upon the Ku-Klux, as they are in the habit of charging every outrage committed in the country to them.

Mr. Carson is a Conservative in politics, and is one of our most quiet and best citizens.

MILITIA LAWS.—The principal changes which have been made in the militia laws may be briefly stated as follows: The section requiring each militiaman to take and subscribe an oath has been rescinded, and the militia law of the old Revised Code re-enacted, except that the power of appointing officers is vested in the Governor. Under the law which passed in 1868, it would have been as much trouble to have enrolled the militia as to register the voters of a county, and as no compensation was allowed to the enrolling officers, no one would act in that capacity.

Consequently there was no regular organization of the militia. The difficulties having been removed, the Adjutant General will now proceed to enroll the entire militia of the State and nominate officers for the positions of the line and of the staff. We look for an efficient organization of the physical arm of the government. Over ten thousand commissions, it is computed, will have to be issued to various officers.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

WESTERN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We see that Messrs. Woodin and Henry, Committee for the Commissioners for the Western N. C. Railroad, have addressed a most encouraging letter to the Directors of

the Eastern Division of that road. They state that they have discovered nothing in the transaction of the officers of that division to lead them to suspect of fraud or wrong; that the road-bed is completed to within twenty-one miles of Asheville, and in running order to Bridgewater, twelve miles beyond Morganton. It is their opinion that the tie and rails will soon be laid on the whole route of bed thus far completed, that the tunnels will soon be finished, and the Western road will be yet built as it was intended. Meanwhile the work is progressing.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Onslow County.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., March 28, '70.

Editor's Wilmington Journal:—I was surprised at seeing in your last issue an extract taken from the Washington City correspondence of the New York Herald, in which was stated that M. S. Littlefield would present to the President a communication from Gov. Holden requesting a force of United States troops to assist in preserving order in North Carolina. And, Messrs. Editors, much more was I surprised at seeing that the county of Onslow corresponded with the Scriptures. But as my friend Froelich has appealed to the Bible in justification of his course in recommending wine drinking, I am willing to let him have his great power to convince the highly Egyptians, once turned the waters of their country into blood, but will the advocates of wine drinking insist that men should drink blood on that account? I think not. It is painful to see men trying to justify themselves in the evil pursuits of life from the Scriptures. But as my friend Froelich has appealed to the Bible in justification of his course in recommending wine drinking, I am willing to let him have his great power to convince the highly Egyptians, once turned the waters of their country into blood, but will the advocates of wine drinking insist that men should drink blood on that account?

Again, the position that our Saviour intended to encourage the drinking of wine as a beverage by making it the emblem of His blood and of His sufferings, I regard as strong indeed, and I can only say that I am sorry that any one should thus tamper with a subject so sacred. The fact that our Saviour converted water into wine in the Gospell of Galilee, to show His divine power, is no argument in favor of wine drinking. The Almighty, to show His great power and to convince the highly Egyptians, once turned the waters of their country into blood, but will the advocates of wine drinking insist that men should drink blood on that account?

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

We publish elsewhere the proclamation of President Grant declaring the Fifteenth Amendment duly ratified, and as a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is not for us to review the manner by which this end has been accomplished or to discuss its constitutionality. The proclamation by Secretary Fish recites that twenty-nine States have ratified the amendment. To make up this number he includes New York, which subsequently withdrew her ratification, and Indiana, whose ratification Mr. NIBLACK asserted in the House of Representatives was procured by fraud and chicanery. But practically this makes but little difference, as Georgia will not be admitted to representation before ratifying the amendment, and this would make the requisite number, twenty-eight, without counting New York and Indiana.

To discuss the legality of coercing States to vote for amendments to the Constitution, or requiring them to do so before admitting their Senators and Representatives into Congress would be striking at the legality of both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The manner in which the Southern States have been forced to give their assent to these amendments is a matter of history, and will be judged of by that record when the purposes of the present have passed away and the changes which they have wrought have been tested by time.

But with these things we have now nothing to do. It is enough for us to know that the Fifteenth Amendment is officially declared to have become a part of "that revered instrument," as the President facetiously styles the Constitution of the United States. Whether legally or illegally enacted and ratified, it is the law of the land, and it is our duty and purpose to recognize it. The incorporation of this amendment into the fundamental law of the land settles the question of negro suffrage and removes it from the arena of party politics. The colored people of the South will find that those who opposed giving them the privilege of suffrage upon principle will be the foremost to defend them in this privilege now that the law confers it upon them. It will be our duty, as well as our interest, to elevate the colored people, morally and intellectually, so that they can appreciate and use the ballot for the welfare of our common country. Destined to live together under the same general and local governments, the interests of good citizens, white and black, are identical, and when reason uproots prejudice and intelligence takes the place of ignorance, none will be more ready to acknowledge the fact than the colored people themselves.

In this connection we quote from the address of the Conservative members of the Legislature, giving their views upon this subject:

"In the last contest in this State the principal issue was upon the question of colored suffrage and the civil rights of the colored race. That matter has been decided, upon a solemn appeal, by the people of the United States. The guarantee of their rights has now become a part of the Constitution. To that Constitution we have ever been willing to defer; to the laws made in pursuance of it, we yield, and ever have yielded a ready obedience."

The reconstruction acts of Congress, with the civil and political rights they confer on the colored race, we regard as a finality. We accept them in good faith. We are one of the States of the Union.—Let us seek to forget the bitterness of the past, to build up the places made waste by the unfortunate war, and to promote the harmony and prosperity of all sections of our great country.

The colored man now enjoys the same political and civil rights as the white man. We accept his status as fixed by the Constitution of this State and the United States in good faith. We regard it as a final settlement of the question. It now becomes our duty as good citizens to obey him morally and intellectually."

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In August next an election will be held for Attorney General. If a man is elected who is qualified by practice, learning, &c., to discharge the duties of the office, thousands of dollars can be saved to the State, and there will be no necessity for an attorney general, and we must therefore advise the Attorney General, and we must have the Attorney General, with whom to discharge them, or the office ought to be abolished."

and leaders of the Radical party, have been so accustomed to impose upon the ignorance of the colored people that sometimes they overreach themselves. In the very same paragraph of the address, and in the sentence immediately preceding the one referred to by the Standard, the announcement is clearly and distinctly made that "the colored man now enjoys the same political and civil rights as the white man." Does the Standard wish to elevate his political status above that of the whites? It might so declare, but no intelligent negro would believe it. The day has passed when the colored people can be so easily duped. They grow jealous of the aspirations of small men who have grown great by their votes, and are prudently suspicious of many of the leaders of their party. They begin to feel the pressure of the hard times, and appreciate the loss North Carolina has suffered through the incompetency and dishonesty of the friends of Governor Holden whom he has placed and kept in office. The colored people of this State know something of the history and character of Swanson, Littlefield, Jones, Sloan and Davis, of Montgomery, Holden's railroad officials, and have heard of the corruptions and frauds of the herd of carpet-baggers in and out of the Legislature, whom Holden keeps about him to do his dirty work. They can no longer be deceived into the support of such men.

The colored man has been elevated politically by the law, and the Address of the Conservative members truly says it is our duty to elevate him morally and intellectually. It is a duty arising not only from the ordinary and honorable dictates of humanity, but from self-interest. Improve the moral and intellectual condition of the colored voter, and the thieves and plunderers who have well nigh ruined the State can no longer depend upon the support of seventy thousand black men—a support obtained through the ignorance and prejudice of the blacks; improve his moral and intellectual condition and he will soon become a citizen of standing and property, and will spur the political vagabonds who are eating up the substance of the people of the State; improve his moral and intellectual condition and you break at once the chains which bind the colored man to the Radical party, and he becomes as free in opinion as he is in person; elevate his moral and intellectual condition and North Carolina will never again be cursed with the spendthrifts and profligates who have dishonored her good name and destroyed her prosperity.

A Judicial Poser.

POINT CASWELL, March 31st, 1870.

Dear Journal.—If you will give the following insertion in the columns of your widely circulated paper, it may serve, perhaps, as a poser to the legal profession until something better comes along. A few days since, a Southern darkey was called before a justice's court, under the charge of having assaulted and beaten his wife. The case was heard upon its merits and the accused discharged, the evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge. The supervision of the *Financial department* of that Court being somewhat under the influence and management of a Yankee Justice, (who goes so far as to times to defend the State's interest as to compel parties coming into his Court to pay *officers fees* and all others, before he will let the party asking a *jury have one*). The accused was quickly called on for the costs of this suit, (some three dollars perhaps). The darkey refused to pay the costs, because, as he alleged, he had been acquitted, and the law left the defeated party responsible for damages and costs. The Yankee immediately sent back to him for the amount, stating that the accused and his wife were one and the same person in law; and the accused was therefore responsible for the amount of costs vs. his wife. The accused rejoined by saying that he accepted the premises of the yankee justice as true, but that his conclusions were most untrue; for if he and his wife were one and the same person in law, and he had been acquitted, his wife was also acquitted, and the State alone could be amerced with the damages, and he would not pay a cent.

VOX.

Republican Meeting.

POINT CASWELL, March 31st, 1870.

Dear Journal.—The citizens of Caswell Township assembled at Moore's Church this morning for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention to be held in their city on Monday, April 4th.

On motion, Mr. A. J. Mott was chosen as Chairman, and Mr. Cupid Berry acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Myers of Lillington, who urged the people to stand true to the principles of the Republican party, and rally to the support of Sheriff Schenck—complimenting him upon his course as Sheriff of New Hanover.

Mr. John Bell, of Lillington, urged upon the citizens and the Republican delegation in general to stand *united* and *work together*.

The meeting displayed the most earnest enthusiasm for the representation of the county in the coming campaign.

On motion, it was resolved that a copy of the above be handed to the *Wilmington Journal*, Star and Post for publication.

GLACUS.

Corruption: Corruption! Corruption! :

We continue to publish extracts from the black record made by the late Legislature. The following is a new form of rascality, and it will be seen as usual the inevitable Littlefield, the fast friend of Governor Holden and his chosen bearer of dispatches to the President, is the moving spirit in it. We are fearful that French, "our French," will blanch his own good name in his vaillant attempts to wash Littlefield's dirty linen. "To what base uses we may return?"

REPORT

Of the Committee to enquire as to the means to pass an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, ratified the 15th of February, 1869, and of all other acts amendatory thereto."

The Committee appointed by the President of the Senate under the provisions of a resolution ratified the 9th of March, 1870, and entitled Senate resolution of enquiry of a bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Com-

pany," beg leave to report that they found the original House bill, and which, it appears from the endorsement, was introduced in the House on the 3d of April, 1869, but that a figure 9 had been blotted out partially and the figure 3 written over it. Its endorsement also shows that it passed its second and third readings on the 11th day. There is also endorsed on it, "engrossed April 9th, 1869," signed with the initials of Mr. Hort (as is testified by Mr. Hinman,) who was Engrossing Clerk pro tempore.

The title of the bill as endorsed on the 11th is, "a bill to amend an act ratified the 29th of January, 1869." That on the inside is "an act to amend an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, ratified the 15th of February, 1855, and of all acts amendatory thereto." The bill has endorsed upon it Mr. Gatling's name as the introducer. No engrossed bill can be found.

The enrolled bill in the office of the Secretary of State is apparently correct, is signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President pro tem of the Senate, (Mr. Winstead,) and bears date April 9th, 1869. On the back of the certificate of Drs. Beall and Murphy on the part of the Senate and of Messrs. Hinman, Hawkins and White of the House, that it is correctly enrolled.

The printed journal of the House shows that a bill was introduced in the House on April 3d at the morning session, by Mr. Gatling, entitled, "A bill to amend an act ratified the 29th of January 1869," but it also appears from the printed laws of 1868-'69, that two acts were ratified January 29th 1869.

On the same day, under the suspension of the rules, this bill so entitled, passed its second and third readings, see pages 536 and 542 House journal.

The Senate journal, both printed and manuscript, shows that a bill was received in the Senate on the 8th of April, one day before it purports to have been engrossed in the House, bearing now the title, "Bill explanatory of an act ratified January 29th, 1869."

On the next day, April 9th, the same day of its supposed engrossment in the House, it passed its second and third readings in the Senate without the yeas and nays being recorded on its third reading or any motion of the rules being suspended to permit it to pass without this formality, when a small gift may turn the trembling scale in favor of health and success. There are those here now exhibiting the heroic martyr spirit as much as any that ever lived on prison fare for Christ's sake. These will be able to hold their own in that conflict of opinion which, after all, it is a man's duty to meet.—Carson.

SUNDAY READING.

BRACING THE MIND.

Travelers tell us that in some of the Eastern seas, where the wonderful coral islands exist, the insects that form the coral within the reefs, where they are under the shelter of protecting rocks, out of the reach of wind and wave, work quicker, and their work is apparently sound and good. But on the other hand those little workers who work outside those reefs, in the foam and dash of waves, are fortified and hardened, and their work is frayed and more ending.

And so I believe it is with men. The more their minds are braced up by confidence in the necessity of forming opinions upon difficult subjects, the better they will be qualified to go through the hard wear and tear of the world, the better will Schenck be after the nomination, though he says he won't spend one cent on the election.

THOUGHTS AND FLOWERS.

It is with our thoughts with our flowers: those that are simple in expression carry their seed with them; those that are double, charm the mind but produce nothing.

Dr. Haggue says this good word for poor dying students: "No class of persons on the earth are more worthy of remembrance in the holiday season, when a small gift may turn the trembling scale in favor of health and success. There are those here now exhibiting the heroic martyr spirit as much as any that ever lived on prison fare for Christ's sake. These will be able to hold their own in that conflict of opinion which, after all, it is a man's duty to meet.—Carson.

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THE ONLY HOPE.

On a huge cross by the side of an Italian highway hung a hideous caricature of the Beloved of our souls, who poured out his life for our redemption. Out of reverence to the living Christ, we turned aside disgusted from the revolting image, but not until we had espied the words *Spes Unica in operis sua*.

Here was truth emblazoned on an idol. Yes, indeed, Jesus, our now exalted but once crucified Lord, is the sole and only hope of man. Assuredly, O Lord Jesus, thou art *Spes Unica* to our soul.

"Other refuge have we none."

Hangs our helpless soul on thee."

We found this diamond in the mine of superstition; does it sparkle any less?

C. H. Spurgeon.

LITTLE MERCIERS.

If one should give me a dish of sand, and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how it would draw itself to the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction!

The Ruthinian heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies! but the thankful heart sweep through the day, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—Dr. O. W. Holmes.

Gen. Clingham testifies that he did not know anything about the bill, when or by whom it was introduced or when passed. In fact he did not know it had been passed or even been introduced until after the adjournment of the Legislature. If any money was paid to procure its introduction or passage, he did not know it. That he was consulted confidentially by one person with reference to some bill relating to the subject embraced in the bill, and that he was especially requested to consider the application as confidential one between a client and his attorney. Such information as was confided to him in that interview he did not feel at liberty to disclose, now even to mention the name of the applicant.

Dr. Murphy testifies that it is his recollection that he read and examined the bill in connection with some one of the committee. It did not attract his attention; he did not notice it, nor did he pay any attention to its contents by the title. It was introduced, placed on the Calendar, and passed its several readings the same day. If any money was used to procure its passage it is not known to him; knows nothing of it after its passage in the house.

Gen. Clingham testifies that he did not know anything about the bill, when or by whom it was introduced or when passed. In fact he did not know it had been passed or even been introduced until after the adjournment of the Legislature. If any money was paid to procure its introduction or passage, he did not know it. That he was consulted confidentially by one person with reference to some bill relating to the subject embraced in the bill, and that he was especially requested to consider the application as confidential one between a client and his attorney. Such information as was confided to him in that interview he did not feel at liberty to disclose, now even to mention the name of the applicant.

AGENCY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The eye of a corpse, so long as its transparency remains unimpaired, will receive a picture of the object on the retina, as well as if the organ was in the head of a living person, but there is no cornea, no lens, no eye, no brain, no spinal cord, with the sense of its own misery, and of the holiness of Him to whom it is addressed.

S. McD. Tate testifies that he thinks Gen. Littlefield showed him the bill. That he recommended some slight changes. Spoke to Dr. Ellis about introducing it. It was thought the bill could be introduced through him, and that he did not know that he had been acquited, and the law committee that if a bill was signed by two of its members the others would sign on their recommendation.

Mr. Hinman testifies that he signed the enrolled bill; that some one (does not remember who) brought the bill to his seat, insisted that it must be signed so as to have it introduced in the Senate before adjournment, as it was necessary that it be passed before some railroad meeting took place. That Gov. Caldwell was anxious that his conclusions were most untrue; for if he and his wife were one and the same person in law, and he had been acquited, his wife was also acquited, and the State alone could be amerced with the damages, and he would not pay a cent.

Mr. John Bell, of Lillington, urged upon the citizens and the Republican delegation in general to stand *united* and *work together*.

The meeting displayed the most earnest enthusiasm for the representation of the county in the coming campaign.

On motion, it was resolved that a copy of the above be handed to the *Wilmington Journal*, Star and Post for publication.

Glacus.

Corruption: Corruption! Corruption! :

We continue to publish extracts from the black record made by the late Legislature. The following is a new form of rascality, and it will be seen as usual the inevitable Littlefield, the fast friend of Governor Holden and his chosen bearer of dispatches to the President, is the moving spirit in it. We are fearful that French, "our French," will blanch his own good name in his vaillant attempts to wash Littlefield's dirty linen. "To what base uses we may return?"

REPORT

Of the Committee to enquire as to the means to pass an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, ratified the 15th of February, 1869, and of all other acts amendatory thereto."

The Committee appointed by the President of the Senate under the provisions of a resolution ratified the 9th of March, 1870, and entitled Senate resolution of enquiry of a bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Com-

pany," beg leave to report that they found the original House bill, and which, it appears from the endorsement, was introduced in the House on the 3d of April, 1869, but that a figure 9 had been blotted out partially and the figure 3 written over it. Its endorsement also shows that it passed its second and third readings on the 11th day. There is also endorsed on it, "engrossed April 9th, 1869," signed with the initials of Mr. Hort (as is testified by Mr. Hinman,) who was Engrossing Clerk pro tempore.

able to compare the printed copy with it.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. WELKER, Chairman.

The chairman of this committee would state that his associates on the committee returned home before this report could be offered; have not seen it, but authorized the chairman to report.

The above report was made to the Senate by the chairman on Saturday last, was read, but no further action was taken.

THE XVTH AMENDMENT.

Its Ratification Announced—Message of the President—Proclamation of Secretary Fish.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1870.

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